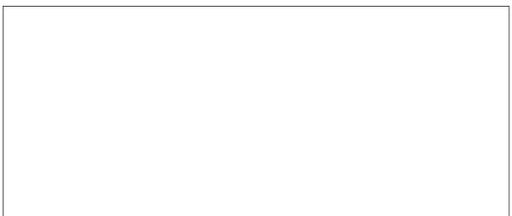


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15 November 1960

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BULLETIN

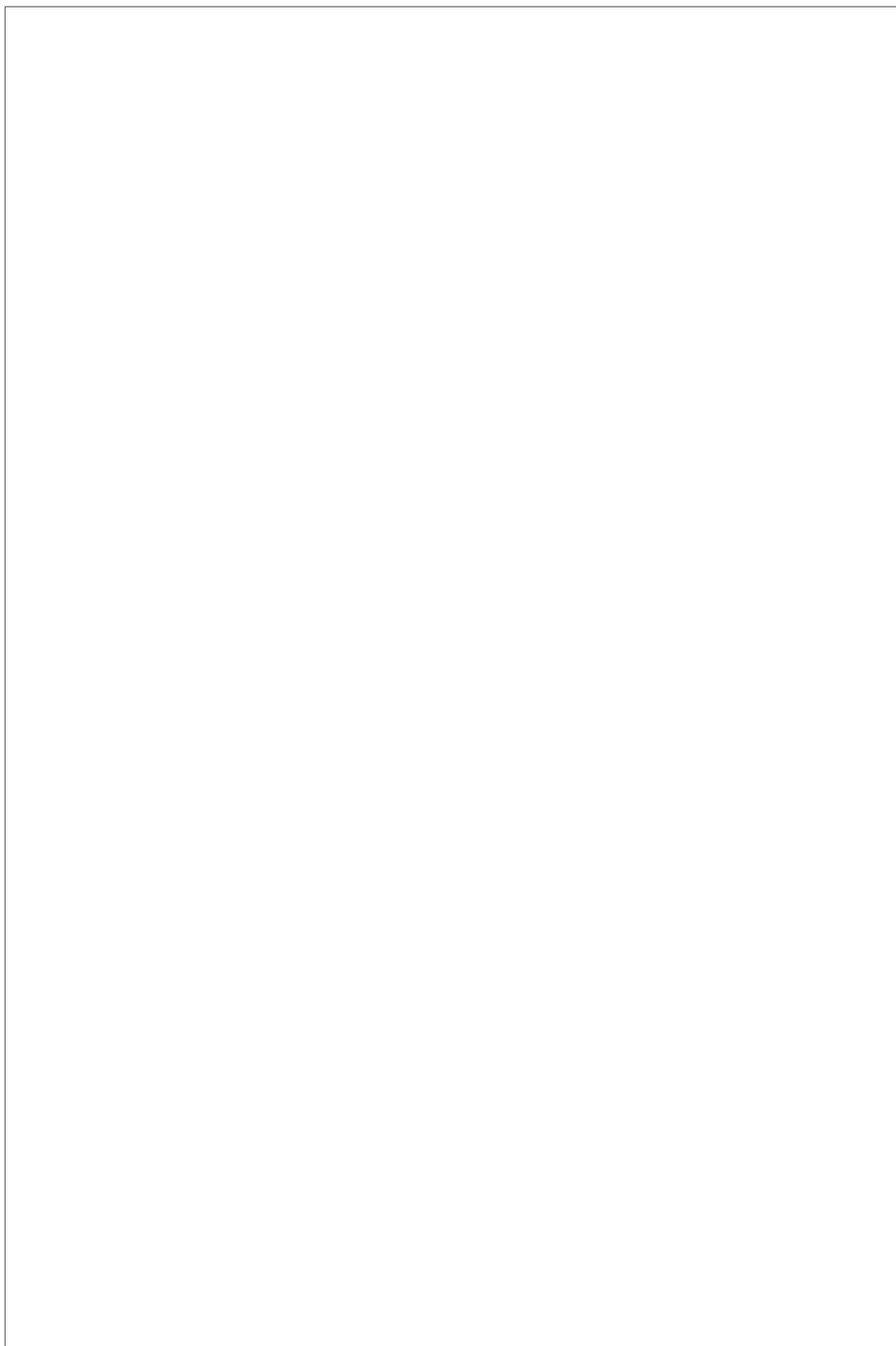


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15 NOVEMBER 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Sudanese military government seems ready to accept bloc aid.

Situation in the Congo.

Leftists suffer defeat in Okinawan legislative elections.

Laos--King Savang hints at forthcoming military action; its nature unspecified but possibly to be a take-over of Vientiane by Phoumi adherents.

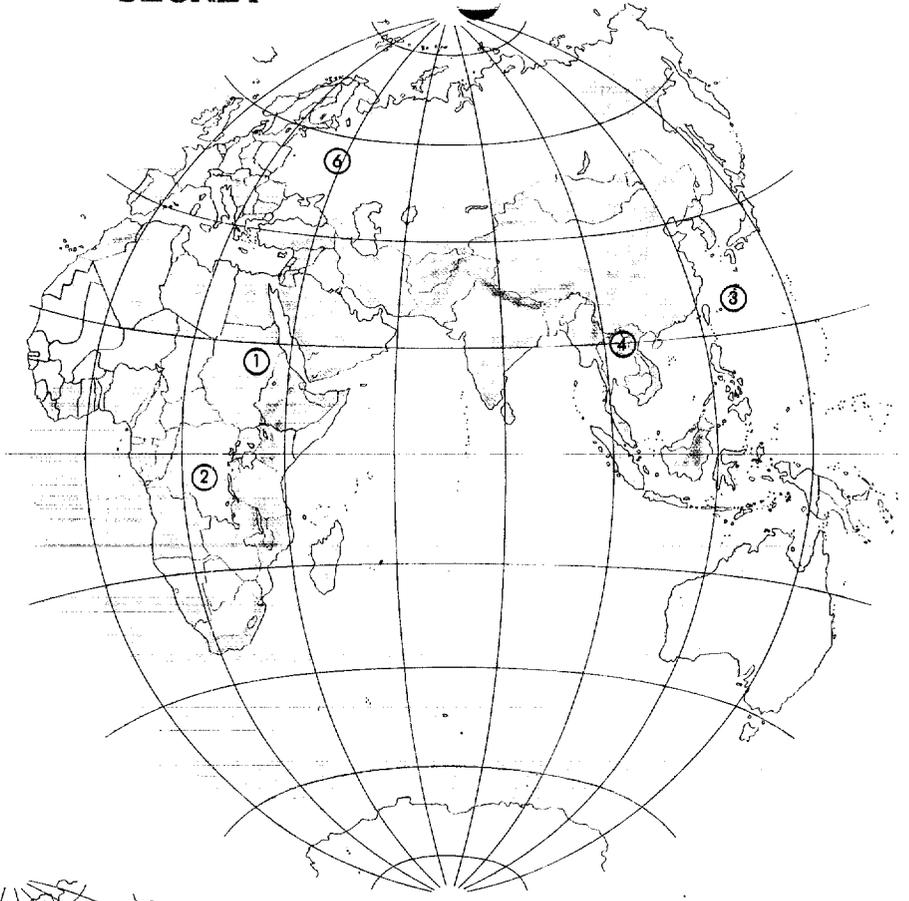
III. THE WEST

Status of revolt in Guatemala.

LATE ITEM

Soviet announcement of higher gold content for ruble seen largely as prestige gambit.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

15 November 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Sudan - Sino-Soviet Bloc: In accepting a recent Soviet gift of five armored personnel carriers, the Sudanese military government may be showing a willingness to accept future bloc offers of significant aid. Sudanese officials, despite a comprehensive US program to assist them with radio communications, have also accepted in principle a Chinese Communist gift of two powerful (50-kw.) shortwave radio transmitters. In addition, private Sudanese buyers are negotiating with a Soviet mission for the purchase, on government account, of 100,000 tons of wheat. [redacted] (Page 1)

OK

Republic of the Congo: [redacted]

[redacted], Mobutu's release of Leopoldville provincial President Kamitatu on 13 November--three days after his arrest--apparently resulted in part from an accommodation between Mobutu and Kamitatu concerning the division of police powers in the province. Following a UN appeal on Kamitatu's behalf, Mobutu reportedly asked that nothing be announced which would suggest he was bowing to UN pressure.

No

[redacted] senior UN representative Dayal together with the contemplated 15-nation UN conciliation committee be dispatched to Leopoldville as soon as possible. He characterized the situation in Leopoldville as "critical," and described Rikhye--acting in Dayal's behalf--as "weak." [redacted]

*Mobutu yesterday announced that there will be a military parade on 17 November "to show the strength and discipline of the Congolese army." This announcement may represent a move to counter any impression of weakness created by the release of Kamitatu. [redacted]

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Okinawa: [In the legislative elections on 13 November, the pro-Communist Okinawa People's party suffered a major defeat, losing four of its five seats in the Ryukyu Islands legislature, and the conservative Liberal-Democratic party won 22 of the 29 seats. The Liberal-Democrats won 50 percent of the popular vote, the middle-of-the-road Socialist Masses 32 percent, and the People's party 15 percent. The conservative victory is a marked reversal of the 1958 election outcome when the pro-Communists received 28 percent of the popular vote--an expression of the then considerable Okinawan dissatisfaction with US policies.]

(Page 2)

*Laos: [General Phoumi and other ranking members of the Savannakhet Revolutionary Committee arrived in Luang Prabang on 14 November for talks with King Savang and former Premier Phoui. The King, after his interview with Phoumi, told Phoui that "certain irreversible military actions" would occur shortly. Although he did not divulge their nature, such actions might take the form of a coup in Vientiane by Fifth Military Region Commander Col. Kouprasith, supported by troops loyal to General Phoumi who are reportedly to be sent up the Mekong River from the south. Kouprasith has for several weeks been working to neutralize the influence of Captain Kong Le, but the degree of his success has been the subject of conflicting reports. A take-over of Vientiane by troops loyal to Kouprasith and Phoumi would be aimed at the replacement of the Souvanna Phouma government by a new government of anti-Communist forces. Such a take-over would run the risk of strong counteraction by the Communist-dominated Pathet Lao--who are present in some strength not far outside the city--possibly aided by those elements of the Second Paratroop Battalion still responsive to Kong Le.]

Meanwhile, there are unconfirmed reports that a company of the Second Paratroop Battalion is being readied for a possible drop on Luang Prabang in an effort to retake this region that defected to Phoumi on 10 November.]

15 Nov 60

DAILY BRIEF

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*Guatemala: Loyal Guatemalan forces have apparently dislodged insurgent forces from one and possibly both of the key provincial capitals they seized on 13 November. However, armed insurgent bands of undetermined strength remain at large and, if able to establish a guerrilla redoubt, they could become a serious long-term threat. Barring additional defections of military units or extensive civilian popular backing for the revolt-- which has thus far been lacking--the Ydigoras regime appears likely to survive the immediate crisis.

OK

LATE ITEM

*USSR: The USSR announced on 14 November that beginning in January 1961 a new gold content will be established for the Soviet ruble, raising its present official exchange rate of one ruble for US \$.25 to one ruble for US \$1.11. The move establishing the ruble for foreign trade at a slightly greater value than the US dollar is essentially a move to enhance Soviet prestige and will have little practical effect on Soviet foreign trade and aid programs, which are computed largely on the basis of free world prices. This move is an amplification of a general currency and price reform announced by Khrushchev last May. Under this program, the principal aim of which is to simplify accounting procedures, ten present rubles are to be exchanged for one new ruble starting in January and domestic prices are to be cut to one tenth their present level.

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15 Nov 60

DAILY BRIEF

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Sudanese Government Accepts First Bloc Aid

In accepting a Soviet gift of five armored personnel carriers, the Sudanese military government may be showing a willingness to accept future bloc offers of significant aid. The Sudanese Government is expected to display the carriers in the 17 November parade celebrating the second anniversary of its assumption of power.

Sudanese officials have accepted in principle a Chinese Communist offer to give the Sudan two powerful (50-kw.) short-wave radio transmitters, despite a comprehensive US program to assist the Sudan in this field. The Chinese Communists have a demonstrated capability of furnishing effective aid in radio-communications equipment. Private Sudanese buyers are negotiating with a Soviet mission for the purchase, on government account, of 100,000 tons of wheat. This, however, is within the framework of the Soviet-Sudanese trade agreement.

The Sudanese Communist party is meanwhile attempting to create a common front with the stronger political parties and with dissident army elements. Its aim is to establish a united opposition strong enough to overthrow the Abboud military regime. Sudanese Communist leaders may press for a demonstration of strength during UAR President Nasir's ten-day state visit, which begins on 15 November.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Pro-Communists Lose Ryukyu Islands Election Battle

[The pro-Communist Okinawa People's party (OPP) suffered a major defeat in the Ryukyu Islands legislative elections on 13 November, losing four of its five seats. The conservative Okinawa Liberal-Democratic party (OLDP) gained 22 of the 29 seats, the middle-of-the-road Okinawa Socialist Masses party (OSMP) won five seats, and one went to an independent candidate.]

[The conservative victory is a marked reversal of the 1958 election outcome in which Okinawan dissatisfaction with US policies, particularly the amount and method of payment for land used by US military forces, resulted in a combined majority vote for the leftists and the OSMP. In the 1960 contest, the OPP campaigned on anti-American themes but failed to arouse popular response largely because the land policy has since been revised.]

[The OPP, which gained 28 percent of the popular vote in 1958, received only 15 percent, this year. The OSMP increased its share from 25 to 32 percent, but because of the vote distribution it won five seats fewer than in 1958. The conservatives, through disciplined organization and an intensive campaign, increased their number of seats by eight, although their popular vote rose only 2 percent.]

[Limited steps to foster Japanese assistance to the Ryukyus in the fields of education and technical development figured importantly in the elections by allaying fears that the US is seeking to detach the islands completely and irrevocably from Japan. Sentiment for reversion to Japan is widespread throughout the Ryukyus, nevertheless, and will continue to be exploited by both Japanese and Okinawan politicians.]

[The conservatives are expected to control both the executive and legislative branches and will probably seek the continuance of OLDP leader Seisaku Ota as Ryukyuan chief executive.]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

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